```
? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1        554   LEISHMANI? AND LYSATE
S2        658   LEISHMANI? AND (LYSE OR LYSATE)
S3        223   RD S2  (unique items)
S4        176   S3 AND PY<2002
S5         72   AU='MAGILL, A. J.'
S6         19   AU='STITELER, J. M.' OR AU='STITELER, JOHN M' OR AU='STITE-
                  LER, JOHN M.'
S7        138   AU='GROGL, M.' OR AU='GROGL, MAX'
S8        177   E1-E25
S9        137   E3-E6
S10       351   E3-E8
S11       866   S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10
S12       207   S11 AND LEISHMAN?
S13        94   RD S12  (unique items)
S14       188   S12 AND PY<2002
S15        86   RD S14  (unique items)
S16        86   S15 NOT S4
S17        20   S16 AND (TEST OR LYSE OR LYSATE OR DIAGNOS?)
S18        20   RD S17  (unique items)
? logoff y
       11jan06 09:13:45 User226352 Session D904.3
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? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1        554   LEISHMANI? AND LYSATE
S2        658   LEISHMANI? AND (LYSE OR LYSATE)
S3        223   RD S2  (unique items)
S4        176   S3 AND PY<2002
S5         72   AU='MAGILL, A. J.'
S6         19   AU='STITELER, J. M.' OR AU='STITELER, JOHN M' OR AU='STITE-
              LER, JOHN M.'
S7        138   AU='GROGL, M.' OR AU='GROGL, MAX'
S8        177   E1-E25
S9        137   E3-E6
S10       351   E3-E8
S11       866   S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10
S12       207   S11 AND LEISHMAN?
S13        94   RD S12  (unique items)
S14       188   S12 AND PY<2002
S15        86   RD S14  (unique items)
S16        86   S15 NOT S4
S17        20   S16 AND (TEST OR LYSE OR LYSATE OR DIAGNOS?)
S18        20   RD S17  (unique items)
? logoff y
       11jan06 09:13:45 User226352 Session D904.3
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Connecting via Winsock to Dialog


Logging in to Dialog

Trying 31060000009998...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES
PLEASE LOGON:
 ********
ENTER PASSWORD:
 ********
Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 05.09.03D

Last logoff:  10jan06 16:58:57
Logon file405 11jan06 08:53:20
           *** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
                    ***
NEW FILES RELEASED
***Index Chemicus (File 302)
***Inspec (File 202)
***Physical Education Index (File 138)
***Computer and Information Systems Abstracts (File 56)
***Electronics and Communications Abstracts (File 57)
***Solid State and Superconductivity Abstracts (File 68)
***ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies (File 60)
                    ***
RELOADS COMPLETED
*** The 2005 reload of the CLAIMS files (Files 340, 341, 942)
is now available online.

RESUMED UPDATING
***ERIC (File 1)
                    ***
Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug
Data Report (F452), Prous Science Drugs of the Future (F453),
IMS R&D Focus (F445/955), Pharmaprojects (F128/928), Beilstein
Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus
(File 302).
                    ***
     >>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
     >>>    of new databases, price changes, etc.      <<<
                    ****
* * *
SYSTEM:HOME
Cost is in DialUnits
Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.9 term=ASCII
                      *** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

 Information:
  1.  Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
  2.  Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
  3.  Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
  4.  Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)
  5.  Product Descriptions

 Connections:
  6.  DIALOG(R) Document Delivery
  7.  Data Star(R)

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      /H = Help            /L = Logoff          /NOMENU = Command Mode


Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online
 service.  Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database
(e.g., B1 for ERIC).
? b 410

       11jan06 08:53:20 User226352 Session D904.1
            $0.00    0.225 DialUnits FileHomeBase
     $0.00  Estimated cost FileHomeBase
     $0.00  Estimated cost this search
     $0.00  Estimated total session cost   0.225 DialUnits

File 410:Dialog Comm.-of-Interest Newsl/Nov (c) 2005 Dialog
*File 410: The new file name reflects new content.  Please see
the Bluesheet for details.

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
? set hi ;set hi
HILIGHT set on as ''
HILIGHT set on as ''
? b biochem
>>>          76 is unauthorized
>>>1 of the specified files is not available
       11jan06 08:53:36 User226352 Session D904.2
            $0.00    0.102 DialUnits File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost File410
     $0.06  TELNET
     $0.06  Estimated cost this search
     $0.06  Estimated total session cost   0.327 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/Jan W1
         (c) 2006 BIOSIS
  File   6:NTIS 1964-2006/Jan W1
         (c) 2006 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
  File  24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2006/Dec
         (c) 2006 CSA.
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Jan W1
         (c) 2006 Inst for Sci Info
  File  40:Enviroline(R) 1975-2005/Dec
  File  41:Pollution Abstracts 1966-2006/Dec
         (c) 2006 CSA.
  File  50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2006/Dec
         (c) 2006 CAB International
  File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Jan W2
         (c) 2006 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
  File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2006/Jan W2
         (c) 2006  Elsevier Science B.V.
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2006/Jan 10
         (c) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V.
  File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/Oct W5
         (c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
  File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec
         (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
  File 103:Energy SciTec 1974-2006/Nov B2
         (c) 2006 Contains copyrighted material
*File 103: For access restrictions see Help Restrict.
  File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts-1966-2006/Dec (c) 2006 CSA.
  File 143:Biol. & Agric. Index 1983-2006/Dec
         (c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co
  File 144:Pascal 1973-2006/Dec W3
         (c) 2006 INIST/CNRS
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  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2006/Dec 12
         (c) format only 2006 Dialog
*File 155: MEDLINE has ceased updating with UD=20051212, until futher
notice, as processing is being done to the file.
  File 156:ToxFile 1965-2005/Nov W2
         (c) format only 2005 Dialog
  File 162:Global Health 1983-2006/Dec
         (c) 2006 CAB International
  File 172:EMBASE Alert 2006/Jan 11
         (c) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V.
  File 305:Analytical Abstracts 1980-2006/Jan W1
         (c) 2006 Royal Soc Chemistry
*File 305: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicate
removal, customized scheduling.  See HELP ALERT.
  File 369:New Scientist 1994-2006/Aug W3
         (c) 2006 Reed Business Information Ltd.
  File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
         (c) 1999 AAAS
*File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current
information.
  File 393:Beilstein Abstracts 2005/Q3
         (c) Beilstein GmbH
  File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2005/UD=14403
         (c) 2006 American Chemical Society
*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.
Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
         (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

      Set  Items  Description
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? s leishmani? and lysate
          134301  LEISHMANI?
           55504  LYSATE
      S1     554  LEISHMANI? AND LYSATE
? s leishmani? and (lyse or lysate)
          134301  LEISHMANI?
           27366  LYSE
           55504  LYSATE
      S2     658  LEISHMANI? AND (LYSE OR LYSATE)
? rd s2

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
      S3     223  RD S2  (unique items)
? s s3 and PY<2002
Processing
Processing
Processed  10 of  26 files ...
Processing
Processed  20 of  26 files ...
Processing
Processing
Completed processing all files
             223  S3
       118332771  PY<2002
      S4     176  S3 AND PY<2002
? t s4/7/1-0
>>>Item number cannot be zero
? t s4/7/1-10
>>>Format 7 is not valid in file 143

 4/7/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
```

0013349423 BIOSIS NO.: 200100521262
Dissociation between vasodilation and **Leishmania** infection-enhancing effects of sand fly saliva and maxadilan
AUTHOR: Castro-Sousa Fabio; Paranhos-Silva Moacir; Sherlock Italo; Paixao Mariza S; Pontes-de-Carvalho Lain C; dos-Santos Washington L C (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Escola Bahiana de Medicina e Saude Publica, Salvador, BA, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 97 (7): p997-999 October, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0074-0276
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In this study, the ability of maxadilan and Lutzomyia longipalpis salivary gland **lysate** to enhance the infection of CBA mice by **Leishmania** major and of BALB/c mice by L. braziliensis was tested. No difference was observed between sizes of lesion in CBA mice infected with L. major and treated or not with salivary gland **lysate** or maxadilan, although they were injected in concentrations that induced cutaneous vasodilation. Although parasites were more frequently observed in foot pads and spleens of animals treated with maxadilan than in the animals treated with salivary gland **lysate** or saline, the differences were small and not statistically significant. The lesions in BALB/c mice infected with L. braziliensis and treated with maxadilan were slightly larger than in animals that received **Leishmania** alone. Such differences disappeared 14 weeks after infection, and were statistically significant only in one of two experiments.

4/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013175353 BIOSIS NO.: 200100347192
Induction and abrogation of LACK reactive cells in the evolution of human **leishmaniasis**
AUTHOR: Maasho K; Wolday D; Edjigu M; Soderstrom K; Britton S; Akuffo H (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Microbiology and Tumour Biology Centre, Karolinska Institutet, 171 77, Stockholm, Sweden**Sweden
JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Immunology 124 (2): p255-261 May, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0009-9104
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from cutaneous **leishmaniasis** patients with ongoing **Leishmania** aethiopica infection and individuals cured/under treatment from L. infantum or L. donovani infection were stimulated in vitro with LACK, the **Leishmania** homologue of receptors for activated C kinase. The LACK protein is conserved in related **leishmanial** species and is expressed both in the promastigote and amastigote stages of **Leishmania**. Our results show that LACK induced marked NK and some CD8+ cell proliferation in PBMC from cutaneous **leishmaniasis** patients with active disease. These responses were coupled with high levels of IFN-gamma and IL-10 production. At the concentration tested, the proliferative responses to freeze-thawed **Leishmania** antigen (Ft-Leish) were higher, while the levels of IFN-gamma were consistently

lower than that of LACK. Although cells from individuals cured of **leishmaniasis** could respond to whole **Leishmania lysate** by proliferation and IFN-gamma production, there was no evident response to LACK. Ethiopian controls tested at the same time also showed LACK induced proliferation with IFN-gamma and IL-10 responses. Thus LACK reactivity in terms of proliferation and cytokine induction were present in cells from some healthy donors and most of the patients with active lesions, while this response was absent in individuals cured of L. infantum or L. donovani **leishmaniasis**. Since cure from **leishmaniasis** often results in life-long protection, and active but not cured patients showed in vitro responses to LACK stimulation, questions arose as to how this highly immunodominant molecule functions during human **leishmanisasis**. Some possible mechanisms are discussed.

4/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013114062 BIOSIS NO.: 200100285901
Vaccination of Balb/c mice against experimental visceral **leishmaniasis** with the GP36 glycoprotein antigen of **Leishmania** donovani
AUTHOR: Paraguai de Souza Edilma; Bernardo Robson Roney; Palatnik Marcos; de Sousa Clarisa Beatriz Palatnik (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Instituto de Microbiologia, 'Prof. Paulo de Goes', Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), CCS, Cidade Universitaria, Ilha do Fundao, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Vaccine 19 (23-24): p3104-3115 30 April, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0264-410X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **Leishmania** donovani GP36 glycoprotein is the main antigen of the FML Fucose Mannose Ligand (FML) complex specifically recognized by sera of kala-azar human patients. The GP36 was isolated by chemical elution + sonication and used for Balb/c mouse vaccination in combination with saponin, by the s.c. route, inducing a strong and specific protective effect against experimental visceral **leishmaniasis** shown by the increase of: specific IgG antibodies (82.6%), mainly IgG2a, the delayed type of hypersensitivity to promastigote **lysate** (37.8%, P < 0.001), the in vitro cellular proliferative response to GP36 of ganglia lymphocytes (53.5%, P < 0.005) and the decrease of liver parasite burden (68.1%, P < 0.025). Saponin treated controls reacted significantly differently from GP36 vaccinated animals at all the assayed variables (P < 0.05). GP36 induced significant protection against murine visceral **leishmaniasis** at concentrations commonly used for vaccination with recombinant antigens.

4/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013073328 BIOSIS NO.: 200100245167
Ablation of gene expression by antisense oligos in **Leishmania**: Role of ribonuclease H
AUTHOR: Bennett Jabbar R (Reprint); Mishra Manjari (Reprint); Chaudhuri Gautam (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Meharry Medical College, 1005 D.B. Todd Blvd., Nashville, TN, 37208, USA**USA
JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 15 (5): pA899 March 8, 2001 **2001**

MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001; 20010331
ISSN: 0892-6638
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Ribonuclease H activity is proposed to be the mediator of antisense phosphorothioate lethality. In order to understand the level and activity of ribonuclease H in the parasitic protozoan **Leishmania**, extracts from promastigotes and amastigotes, were assayed for the enzyme activity using a poly-dT/32P-poly-rA substrate in zymograms. Ribonuclease H activities in the cell extracts from different **Leishmania** species were evaluated. Ribonuclease H in L. amazonensis cell **lysate** is optimally active at 37degreeC. The activity is 2-3 fold higher in axenic amastigotes than in promastigotes. The activity is inhibited by metal chelators like EDTA, 1,10-phenanthroline and TPEN, and it needs Mg2+. Increased inhibition of luciferase mRNA expression by antiluciferase antisense phosphorothioate ODN in stably transfected **Leishmania** amazonensis amastigotes is correlated to the higher activity of RNase H in the cytosol of these cells. RNase H, thus, may have an important role in the antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxyribonucleotide-mediated killing of **Leishmania**.

4/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013073263 BIOSIS NO.: 200100245102
Increased activity, expression and tyrosine phosphorylation of DNA topoisomerase II is associated with arsenite resistance in **Leishmania** donovani
AUTHOR: Jayanarayan K G (Reprint); Dey Chinmoy Sankar (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Sec-67, Phase X, Mohali, Punjab, 160062, India**India
JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 15 (5): pA883 March 8, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001; 20010331
ISSN: 0892-6638
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Development of drug resistant **Leishmania** donovani, which causes human visceral **leishmaniasis**, poses a major medical threat. DNA topoisomerases control many vital cellular processes, like replication, transcription and recombination by ways of relaxation-supercoiling, catenation-decatenation of DNA. It has been implicated as one of the causes for drug resistance to many antibacterials, antiparasitic agents and anticancerous drugs. Topoisomerase II is essential for survival of eukaryotic cells. Phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of topoisomerase II is known to be regulatory to its activity and perhaps regulatory to drug resistance. The aim of our study was to assess DNA topoisomerase II as a function of arsenite resistance in **Leishmania** donovani. Western immunoblot analyses of whole cell **lysate** of wild type (Ld-Wt) and an in vitro selected promastigotes of sodium m-arsenite resistant L. donovani strain (Ld-As20) probed with a monoclonal topoisomerase IIalpha antibody identified a protein of Mtau 190kDa. The protein was 3-fold over expressed in Ld-As20. The nuclear extract of the resistant strain showed

35% higher topoisomerase IIalpha activity as compared to the wild type strain, as determined by the degree of relaxation of supercoiled pBR322 plasmid DNA. The catenation activity of the enzyme was also found to be 45% more in Ld-As20 as compared to Ld-Weight Phosphotyrosine phosphorylation of putative topoisomerase IIalpha, as detected by western immunoblot probed with anti phosphotyrosine antibody, was found to be 30% higher in Ld-As20 as compared to the wild type. Data strongly suggest a possible involvement of topoisomerase II in arsenite resistant **Leishmania**, perhaps by the combination of expression, activity and tyrosine phosphorylation.

4/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013043536 BIOSIS NO.: 200100215375
Effect of Lutzomyia whitmani (Diptera: Psychodidae) salivary gland lysates on **Leishmania** (Viannia) braziliensis infection in BALB/c mice
AUTHOR: Bezerra Haroldo Sergio da S (Reprint); Teixeira Maria Jania
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Nucleo de Medicina Tropical Prof. Joaquim Eduardo de Alencar, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal do Ceara, Rua Alexandre Barauna 949, 60430-160, Fortaleza, CE, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 96 (3): p349-351 April, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0074-0276
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Previous reports showed that Lutzomyia longipalpis saliva exacerbate **Leishmania** braziliensis infection in mice. The sand fly Lu. whitmani is one of the vectors of L. (Viannia) braziliensis (LVb), a causative agent of cutaneous **leishmaniasis** in the State of Ceara, Brazil. To determine whether saliva of Lu. whitmani could increase the infectivity of LVb in mice, we inoculated groups of BALB/c Mice with LVb promastigotes in the presence or absence of the salivary glands **lysate** from Lu. whitmani. We found that coinjection with Lu. whitmani saliva increased size but not longevity of cutaneous LVb lesions in BALB/c mice, since the formed lesions gradually resolved. The mechanism(s) by which Lu. whitmani saliva might exacerbate LVb infection in BALB/c mice is speculated.

4/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0013009374 BIOSIS NO.: 200100181213
Influence of lysates of the salivary glands of Lutzomyia longipalpis on the development of a **Leishmania**-major-like parasite in the skin of the golden hamster
AUTHOR: Melo M N (Reprint); Williams P (Reprint); Tafuri W L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Departamento de Parasitologia, Instituto de Ciencias Biologicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Av. Antonio Carlos 6627, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology 95 (1): p59-68 January, 2001 **2001**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0003-4983
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Twelve years ago, some mice inoculated with **Leishmania** major were found to develop larger lesions, containing more amastigotes, if the inoculum used to infect them contained a **lysate** of salivary glands from Lutzomyia longipalpis than if no **lysate** was included. In the present study, outbred golden hamsters (Mesocricetus auratus) were each inoculated in a footpad with 104, 105, 106 or 107 stationary-phase promastigotes of a **Leishmania**-major-like parasite (MHOM/BR/71/BH49). Some of the inocula used each contained a **lysate** of the salivary glands from a laboratory-reared, female Lu. longipalpis. Only the hamsters inoculated with 107 promastigotes each developed macroscopic cutaneous lesions (all 10 co-inoculated with **lysate** but only two of the 10 co-inoculated with diluent). Each of the lesions developed into cutaneous nodule affecting the dermis and underlying subcutaneous tissue of the inoculated footpad, with, histologically, an intensive, diffuse and productive, inflammatory reaction. There were no apparent differences between the lesions of hamsters infected with inocula containing salivary-gland **lysate** and those seen in the animals infected with **lysate**-free inocula. Future studies will follow the histological changes at the sites of Lu. longipalpis bites.

4/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012922194 BIOSIS NO.: 200100094033
A phase III trial of efficacy of the FML-vaccine against canine kala-azar in an endemic area of Brazil (Sao Goncalo do Amaranto, RN)
AUTHOR: da Silva Valdemir Oliveira; Borja-Cabrera Gulnara P; Correia Pontes Nubia N; de Souza Edilma Paraguai; Luz Kleber G; Palatnik Marcos; Palatnik de Sousa Clarisa B (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Instituto de Microbiologia, 'Prof. Paulo de Goes', CCS, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Cidade Universitaria, Ilha do Fundao, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Vaccine 19 (9-10): p1082-1092 8 December, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0264-410X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Protection against canine kala-azar was investigated in naturally exposed dogs of an endemic area, vaccinated with the fucose mannose ligand (FML)-vaccine of **Leishmania** donovani. A total of 97% of vaccinees were seropositive to FML and 100% showed intradermal reaction to L. donovani **lysate**, 7 months after vaccination. The absorbency values and size of intradermal reaction were both significantly higher in vaccinees than in controls (ANOVA, $P < 0.0001$). After 2 years, 92% (chi2 = 6.996; $P < 0.0025$) protection was achieved: only 8% of vaccinees showed mild signs of kala-azar with no deaths while 33% of controls developed clinical or fatal disease. The FML-vaccine induced a significant, long-lasting and strong protective effect against canine kala-azar in the field.

4/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012842575 BIOSIS NO.: 200100014414
ODS **Leishmania** skin test, MFL-LSTA(R2): Stability of the cGMP product in the guinea pig animal model
AUTHOR: Stiteler J M (Reprint); Grogl M; Rowton E D
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Entomology, Division of Communicable Diseases and Immunology, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC,

USA**USA
JOURNAL: American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 62 (3 Supplement): p310 March, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 49th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Houston, Texas, USA October 29-November 02, 2000; 20001029
SPONSOR: American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
ISSN: 0002-9637
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

4/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012682283 BIOSIS NO.: 200000400596
Macrophage damage by **Leishmania** amazonensis cytolysin: Evidence of pore formation on cell membrane
AUTHOR: Noronha Fatima S M; Cruz Jader S; Beirao Paulo S L; Horta M Fatima (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Departamento de Bioquimica e Imunologia, ICB, UFMG, Belo Horizonte, MG, 30161-970, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 68 (8): p4578-4584 August, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have previously shown that both promastigotes and amastigotes of **Leishmania** amazonensis contain a lytic protein that damages erythrocytes and nucleated cells, including macrophages (F. S. M. Noronha, F. J. Ramalho-Pinto, and M.F. Horta, Infect. Immun. 64:3975-3982, 1996). Using the patch-clamp technique, we show here that cell damage by parasite extracts is mediated by the formation of nonselective pores on the target membrane. This demonstrates that L. amazonensis cytolysin is a pore-forming protein (PFP), here named leishporin. We show that the diameters of the pores formed by parasite extracts are heterogeneous, varying from apprx1.6 to >6.1 nm according to cytolysin concentration or time. We a lso show that pore formation involves the binding of the PFP to the target cell membrane, a temperature-independent event that is necessary but not sufficient to **lyse** cells. This is followed by a temperature-dependent step that triggers lysis, probably the insertion and the polymerization of protein subunits in the lipid bilayer. We provide evidence that suggests that polymerization of single subunits must occur for pore formation. We show, in addition, that L. amazonensis expresses nolecules antigenically homologous to other PFPs.
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	554	LEISHMANI? AND LYSATE
S2	658	LEISHMANI? AND (LYSE OR LYSATE)
S3	223	RD S2 (unique items)
S4	176	S3 AND PY<2002

? t s4/7/11-176
>>>Format 7 is not valid in file 143

4/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012547528 BIOSIS NO.: 200000265841
Putative P-glycoprotein expression in arsenite-resistant **Leishmania** donovani down-regulated by verapamil
AUTHOR: Kaur Jaspreet; Dey Chinmoy S
JOURNAL: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 271 (3): p 615-619 May 19, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Western immunoblots of whole cell **lysate** and crude membrane extract of an in vitro selected sodium m-arsenite-resistant L. donovani strain revealed a 230-kDa protein identified by an anti-P-glycoprotein (Pgp) antibody. Immunofluorescence microscopy, using the same antibody, detected putative Pgp on resistant parasites. Overexpression of the putative Pgp was down-regulated by verapamil. These results provided, possibly, the first evidence that (i) overexpression of Pgp-like protein occurs in arsenite-resistant **Leishmania** that are cross-resistant to structurally and functionally unrelated drugs and (ii) verapamil regulates drug sensitivity possibly by down-regulating Pgp expression in the arsenite-resistant **Leishmania**.

4/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012484805 BIOSIS NO.: 200000203118
Characterization of activities from rabbit reticulocyte **lysate** and kinetoplastid protozoan extracts involved in specific recognition of the **Leishmania** spliced leader sequence
AUTHOR: de Melo Neto O P (Reprint); Gomes F C; Standart N
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Centro de pesquisas Aggeu Magalhaes, Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz, Av. Moraes Rego s/n, 50670-420, Recife, PE, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 94 (SUPPL. 2): p75 Nov., 1999 **1999**
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: XXVI Annual Meeting on Basic Research in Chagas' Disease and the XV Annual Meeting of Brazilian Society of Protozoology. Caxambu, Brazil November 09-11, 1999; 19991109
ISSN: 0074-0276
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

4/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012449530 BIOSIS NO.: 200000167843
Site of antigen delivery can influence T cell priming: Pulmonary environment promotes preferential Th2-type differentiation
AUTHOR: Constant Stephanie L (Reprint); Lee Karen S; Bottomly Kim
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Section of Immunobiology/LH404, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, 06520-8011, USA**USA
JOURNAL: European Journal of Immunology 30 (3): p840-847 March, 2000 **2000**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0014-2980
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Delivery of foreign antigens to mucosal surfaces, such as the pulmonary airways, has been shown to preferentially induce Th2-mediated responses in humans and in mice. What is not clear from these studies is whether this preferential skewing in responses is the result of the limited types of antigen being administered and/or a bias towards using particular genetic strains of mice, or whether the lung environment in itself provides a favored site for the priming of Th2-type cells. We have addressed this issue using an antigen/mouse strain combination that, under typical conditions of immunization, is strongly biased towards priming for TH1 CD4+ T cells. We show that **Leishmania** major parasites deliverated to C57BL/6 mice via an intranasal route fail to induce the expected Th1-dominated responses and instead preferentially prime for Th2 responses. These included an influx in lymphocytes and eosinophils into alveoli, as well as the induction of Th2-type foci of inflammation around pulmonary blood vessels and airways. Moreover, high levels of Th2-associated cytokines (IL-4 and IL-5) were generated when lung-draining lymph node and tissue cells were restimulated with L. major **lysate**. These data suggest that the lung environment per se favors Th differentiation towards the Th2 phenotype.

4/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012401141 BIOSIS NO.: 200000119454
Multiepitope synthetic peptide and recombinant protein for the detection of antibodies to Trypanosoma cruzi in patients with treated or untreated Chagas' disease
AUTHOR: Houghton Raymond L (Reprint); Benson Darin R; Reynolds Lisa; McNeill Patricia; Sleath Paul; Lodes Michael; Skeiky Yasir A W; Badaro Roberto; Krettli Antoniana U; Reed Steven G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Corixa Corporation, 1124 Columbia St., Seattle, WA, 98104, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Infectious Diseases 181 (1): p325-330 Jan., 2000
2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A tetrapeptide and a recombinant protein, each representing 4 immunodominant epitopes of Trypanosoma cruzi, were tested by use of ELISA for the detection of serum antibodies. Sera from individuals with Chagas' disease, including persons untreated and successfully or unsuccessfully treated, were tested. These assays detected antibody in 100% of the parasitemias. The antibody reactivity decreased based on the success of treatment. Higher sensitivity was observed for tetrapeptide/recombinant protein assays than for **lysate**-based ELISA, and specificity was improved, particularly with **Leishmania** sera. The results indicate that multiepitope antigens provide a more sensitive and specific alternative to **lysate** for detection of anti-T. cruzi antibodies, as required for developing blood screening assays.

4/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0012014817 BIOSIS NO.: 199900274477
In vitro uridine insertion RNA editing mediated by cis-acting guide RNAs
AUTHOR: Kapushoc Stephen T; Simpson Larry (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California

at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 90095-1662, USA**USA
JOURNAL: RNA (New York) 5 (5): p656-669 May, 1999 **1999**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 1355-8382
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Uridine (U) insertion/deletion editing of mitochondrial mRNAs in kinetoplastid protozoa is a posttranscriptional process mediated by guide RNAs (gRNAs). The gRNAs direct the precise insertion and deletion of Us by a cleavage-ligation mechanism involving base pairing. We show that a cognate gRNA in cis at the 3' end of a preedited NADH dehydrogenase 7 (ND7) mRNA substrate can direct U insertions at editing site 1 when incubated with a mitochondrial **lysate** from **Leishmania** tarentolae. The efficiency of gRNA-dependent U insertion mediated by a cis-acting gRNA is greater on a molar basis than that for a trans-acting gRNA, as expected for a unimolecular gRNA:mRNA interaction. Blocking the 3' end of a cis-acting gRNA lacking a 3' oligo(U) tail has no effect on gRNA-dependent U insertions, nor does providing the gRNA in cis upstream of the mRNA, confirming the previous observation that the terminal 2'- and 3'-hydroxyls of the gRNA are not involved in U insertion activity. These results also establish that the oligo(U) tail is not required for U insertion in vitro. Increasing the extent of base pairing between the 3' end of the gRNA and the 5' end of the mRNA significantly increases in vitro gRNA-dependent U insertion at site 1, presumably by maintaining the mRNA 5' cleavage fragment within the editing complex. We speculate that, in vivo, protein:RNA and/or protein:protein interactions may be responsible for maintaining the mRNA 5' cleavage fragment in close proximity to the mRNA 3' cleavage fragment, and that such interactions may be rate limiting in vitro.

4/7/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011982821 BIOSIS NO.: 199900242481
Evaluation of recombinant K39 (rK39) antigen ELISA in the diagnosis of infantile visceral **Leishmaniasis** in South-West Saudi Arabia
AUTHOR: Ghalib H W (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Clinical Microbiology and Parasitology, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Abha, Saudi Arabia**Saudi Arabia
JOURNAL: Biomedical Research (Aligarh) 10 (1): p1-7 Jan.-April, 1999 **1999**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0970-938X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Recombinant K39 (rK39) and **Leishmania** donovani (Ld) **lysate** enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) detected high levels of anti-**Leishmania** specific IgG antibodies in infantile visceral **leishmaniasis** (VL) in Saudi Arabia. The mean optical density (OD) level of the anti-rK39 antibodies (2.113 +- 0.104) was significantly higher than the mean OD level of anti-Ld **lysate** antibodies (1.432 +- 0.082) ($p < 0.0001$). The sensitivity and specificity of rK39 and Ld **lysate** ELISA in detecting VL were 100% when comparing VL patients to normal endemic controls. rK39 ELISA was more specific than Ld **lysate** ELISA in identifying true VL from other coendemic infections like malaria and brucellosis (92.3%, 76.9%, respectively). rK39 antigen did not react with auto-reactive antibodies in autoimmune systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and was more specific

than Ld **lysate** antigen in identifying anti-**Leishmania** specific antibodies from auto-reactive autoimmune antibodies. This suggests that rK39 ELISA has a good potential for sensitive and specific diagnosis of infantile VL in Saudi Arabia.

4/7/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011921676 BIOSIS NO.: 199900181336
Immunoglobulin subclass distribution and diagnostic value of **Leishmania** donovani antigen-specific immunoglobulin G3 in Indian kala-azar patients
AUTHOR: Anam Khairul; Afrin Farhat; Banerjee Dwijadas; Pramanik Netai; Guha Subhasis K; Goswami Rama P; Gupta Pratap N; Saha Shiben K; Ali Nahid (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, 4, Raja S. C. Mullick Rd., Calcutta, 700032, India**India
JOURNAL: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology 6 (2): p231-235 March, 1999 **1999**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 1071-412X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Visceral **leishmaniasis**, or kala-azar, a fatal tropical disease, remains problematic, as early diagnosis is difficult and treatment often results in drug resistance and relapse. We have developed a sensitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), using **leishmanial** membrane antigenic extracts (LAg) to detect specific antibody responses in 25 untreated Indian visceral **leishmaniasis** patients. To investigate the pathogenetic significance of isotype markers in kala-azar, relative levels of specific immunoglobulin G (IgG), IgM, IgA, IgE, and IgG subclasses were analyzed under clinically established diseased conditions. Since LAg showed higher sensitivity for specific IgG than **lysate**, the immunoglobulin isotype responses were evaluated, with LAg as antigen. Compared to 60 controls, which included patients with malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, and typhoid and healthy subjects, visceral **leishmaniasis** patients showed significantly higher IgG (100% sensitivity, 85% specificity), IgM (48% sensitivity, 100% specificity), and IgE (44% sensitivity, 98.3% specificity) responses. Low levels of IgA in visceral **leishmaniasis** patients contrasted with a 13-fold-higher reactivity in sera from patients with leprosy. Among IgG subclasses, IgG1, -3, and -4 responses were significantly higher in visceral **leishmaniasis** patients than in the controls. IgG2 response, however, was significantly higher (twofold) in leprosy than even visceral **leishmaniasis** patients. The rank orders for sensitivity (IgG = IgG1 = IgG3 = IgG4 > IgG2 > IgM > IgE > IgA) and specificity (IgM = IgG3 > IgE > IgG4 > IgG2 > IgG > IgG1 > IgA) for LAg-specific antibody responses suggest the potentiality of IgG3 as a diagnostic marker for visceral **leishmaniasis**.

4/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011375912 BIOSIS NO.: 199800170159
Histologic characterization of experimental cutaneous **Leishmaniasis** in mice infected with **Leishmania** braziliensis in the presence or absence of sand fly vector salivary gland **lysate**
AUTHOR: Donnelly Kevin B; Lima Hermenio C (Reprint); Titus Richard G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Parasitol. Microbiol. Imunol., Fac. Med. Ribeirao

Preto, Univ. Sao Paulo, Campus de Ribeirao Preto, Ribeirao Preto, SP 14.049-900, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Journal of Parasitology 84 (1): p97-103 Feb., 1998 **1998**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0022-3395
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **Leishmania** braziliensis is the causative agent of human cutaneous **leishmaniasis** in parts of the New World. In the murine model of infection, L. braziliensis does not produce severe or lasting cutaneous lesions in either BALB/c or C3H mice. However, when the parasites are injected into BALB/c mice with salivary gland **lysate** of the sand fly vector for the parasite, infection is significantly enhanced, as measured by lesion size, parasite burden, and the outcome of infection. Histologic examination of these cutaneous lesions showed that initially, nodular and diffuse dermal infiltrates of neutrophils, eosinophils, and histiocytes occurred in all mice. Over time, the saliva-free lesions progressed to small organized granulomas of epithelioid macrophages that contained few parasites, with eventual resolution of inflammation and mild dermal fibrosis. The saliva-associated lesions progressed to extensive, poorly organized accumulations of heavily parasitized epithelioid macrophages, with persistent neutrophils and eosinophils, and minimal fibroplasia. These results indicate that sand fly salivary gland **lysate** markedly modifies the inflammatory response to infection with L. braziliensis.

4/7/19 (Item 19 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011303396 BIOSIS NO.: 199800097643
Microscopic diagnosis of blood parasites following a cytoconcentration technique
AUTHOR: Petithory J C (Reprint); Ardoin F; Ash L R; Vandemeulebroucke E; Galeazzi G; Dufour M; Paugam A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Qualite Parasitol. Biol., Dep. Biol. Med., Cent. Hospitalier, 95500 Gonesse, France**France
JOURNAL: American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 57 (6): p 637-642 Dec., 1997 **1997**
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0002-9637
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: An isotonic fixative (formalin and thimerosal) solution, with a saponin additive to **lyse** erythrocytes and platelets, has been developed. The formalin and thimerosal ensure good preservation of blood parasites. This fixative has led to the development of a new concentration technique using cytocentrifugation (cytospin) in the search for Plasmodium spp., **Leishmania** spp., and microfilariae, as well as leukocytes in which parasites or pigment may be present. The concentration of the parasites present in the sediment from 100 mul of blood spread on a 6-mm diameter circle results in good morphology that is well stained using the usual Giemsa or Wright techniques. This new technique has the advantage of a relatively low cost and offers the possibility of isolating and identifying in the same sediment the main blood-stage parasites, with the exception of young trophozoites, of Plasmodium falciparum.

4/7/20 (Item 20 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0011181166 BIOSIS NO.: 199799815226
Molecular characterization of the heat-inducible LmSTI1 protein of **Leishmania** major
AUTHOR: Webb John R; Campos-Neto Antonio; Skeiky Yasir A W; Reed Steven G (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Infectious Disease Res. Inst., 1124 Columbia St., Suite 464, Seattle, WA 98104, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology 89 (2): p179-193 1997 **1997**
ISSN: 0166-6851
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have recently isolated a cDNA encoding the **Leishmania** major homologue of the yeast stress-inducible protein STI1. Southern blot analyses indicate that this protein is encoded by a single copy gene in L. major and that this gene is highly conserved throughout the **Leishmania** genus. The STI1 gene is constitutively expressed in both L. major promastigotes and amastigotes however, STI1 transcript levels can be upregulated in promastigotes by a shift in culture temperature from 26 to 37 degree C. Upregulation of transcript was detectable within 5' of heat shock and continued to increase for a further 8 h before returning to constitutive levels. In addition, biosynthetic incorporation of (35S)methionine followed by immunoprecipitation revealed an increase in the level of nascent STI1 protein synthesized when promastigote cultures were shifted from 26 to 37 degree C. The L. major STI1 protein and the heat shock proteins Hsp83 and Hsp70 form a salt-sensitive complex in L. major promastigotes as evidenced by co-immunoprecipitation using an antiserum specific for L. major STI1. Furthermore, this complex can be reconstituted in vitro by adding recombinant STI1 containing an amino-terminal histidine tag to promastigote **lysate** and subsequent purification using metal chelate affinity chromatography.

4/7/21 (Item 21 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010822790 BIOSIS NO.: 199799456850
Heterologous protection by **Leishmania** donovani for **Leishmania** major infections in the vervet monkey model of the disease
AUTHOR: Gicheru M M (Reprint); Olobo J O; Anjili C O
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Leishmaniasis Programme, Inst. Primate Res., National Museums Kenya, P.O. Box 24481 Karen, Nairobi, Kenya**Kenya
JOURNAL: Experimental Parasitology 85 (2): p109-116 1997 **1997**
ISSN: 0014-4894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The study was aimed at analyzing immunological cross-reactivity between **Leishmania** major and **Leishmania** donovani and possible cross-protection between the two parasite species in the vervet monkey model of the disease. Nine vervet monkeys (Cercopithecus aethiops) from the institute animal colony were sued in the study. Five of the animals had been previously infected with L. donovani but had remained asymptomatic while the other four animals were naive and comprised the control group. Immunological responses to both L. major and L. donovani antigens in the five animals with prior exposure to L. donovani were examined before challenge. High antibody titers to the two antigens were demonstrated in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, but the antibody

titers to L. donovani were significantly higher than those to L. major (P lt 0.005). Positive in vitro peripheral blood leucocyte (PBL) proliferation to L. major and L. donovani antigens was also demonstrated, but there wa no significant difference in the response to the two antigens (P gt 0.1). High and varying levels of interferon gamma (IFN-gamma) were secreted in PBL from the five vervet monkeys when stimulated with L. major antigen, but vervet monkey 1296 secreted marginal levels of IFN-gamma. When the animals were challenged intradermally with 1 times 10-5 virulent L. major promastigotes mixed with sandfly vector salivary gland **lysate** all four vervet monkeys in the control group developed nodules of varying sizes at the inoculation sites that eventually ulcerated. However, nodule formation and ulceration occurred at different times among these animals. The other five animals (animals with prior exposure to L. donovani) did not pick up the infection at all, but one animal from this group, vervet monkey 1296, developed a transient lesion that healed within 9 weeks, the same animal that had been shown to secrete low levels of IFN-gamma. The results demonstrate high cross-reactivity between L. donovani and L. major and that L. donovani protects against L. major infections. This finding is important for vaccine development studies against **leishmaniasis**.

4/7/22 (Item 22 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010789481 BIOSIS NO.: 199799423541
Guide RNA-independent and guide RNA-dependent uridine insertion into cytochrome b mRNA in a mitochondrial **lysate** from **Leishmania** tarentolae: Role of RNA secondary structure
AUTHOR: Connell Gregory J; Byrne Elaine M; Simpson Larry (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Howard Hughes Med. Institute-UCLA, 6780 MacDonald Res. Lab., 6775 Circle Dr. S., Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 272 (7): p4212-4218 1997
1997
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A primer extension assay was used for the detection of uridine insertions occurring in vitro in synthetic pre-edited cytochrome b mRNA during incubation with a **Leishmania** tarentolae mitochondrial extract. Two different activities were detected that inserted uridines within the first two editing sites: one that is dependent on the secondary structure of the mRNA but is independent of both exogenous and endogenous guide RNA, and a second that does not put the same structural constraints on the mRNA, but is dependent on the presence of a cognate guide RNA.

4/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010378931 BIOSIS NO.: 199699012991
Leishmania RNA viruses in **Leishmania** of the Viannia subgenus
AUTHOR: Salinas Graciela; Zamora Miguel; Stuart Kenneth; Saravia Nancy (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Centro Int. Entrenamiento e Investigaciones Med., Apartado Aereo 5390, Cali, Colombia**Colombia
JOURNAL: American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 54 (4): p 425-429 1996 **1996**
ISSN: 0002-9637
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Karyotype analysis of 69 strains of **Leishmania** belonging to three species of the Viannia subgenus originating from the southeastern and southwestern regions of Colombia revealed approximately 5.3-kb RNAs in four strains of L. braziliensis and also in the World Health Organization reference strain L. guyanensis IWHI/BR/78/ M5313. The RNA element in this reference strain and in L. braziliensis strains isolated from cutaneous and mucosal lesions of four patients hybridized with RNA probes prepared from cDNA of the RNA virus present in L. guyanensis strain CUMC-1-1A (LRVI-1). These strains also contained an 80-kD protein that reacted with polyclonal antibody prepared against a recombinant fragment of the coat (capsid) protein of LRV1-1. In addition, another Colombian strain of L. braziliensis was found to contain an approximately 3.5-kb RNA that did not hybridize with LRV1-1 probes. Contrasting with the strains containing the 5.3-kb RNA, a total **lysate** of this strain did not contain material reactive with antiserum to the capsid protein fragment. All **Leishmania** containing LRV1-related viruses identified to date have originated in the Amazon River basin. Karyotype analyses and biological characterization of 17 clones obtained from the highly metastatic L. guyanensis strain 5313 revealed retention of the approximately 5.3 kb RNA in all clones and no segregation of the virus with the metastatic trait. The restricted distribution of LRV1-related viruses among some strains of L. braziliensis and L. guyanensis circulating in the Amazon River basin makes these elements potential epidemiologic markers.

4/7/24 (Item 24 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010264435 BIOSIS NO.: 199698732268
RK39: A cloned antigen of **Leishmania** chagasi that predicts active visceral **leishmaniasis**
AUTHOR: Badaro R (Reprint); Benson D; Eulalio M C; Freire M; Cunha S; Netto E M; Pedral-Sampaio D; Madureira C; Burns J M; Houghton R L; David J R; Reed S G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Infect. Dis. Res. Unit, Hosp. Univ. Prof. Edgard Santos, Univ. Federal Bahia, Rua Joao Botas, s/n Canela, 40110-160 Salvador, Bahia, Brazil**Brazil
JOURNAL: Journal of Infectious Diseases 173 (3): p758-761 1996 **1996**
ISSN: 0022-1899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The diagnosis of visceral **leishmaniasis** (VL), a serious and often fatal parasitic disease caused by members of the **Leishmania** donovani complex, remains problematic. Current methods rely on clinical criteria, parasite identification in aspirate material, and serology. The latter methods use crude antigen preparations lacking in specificity. A previously described cloned antigen, rK39, of **Leishmania** specific for all members of the L. donovani complex (L. chagasi, L. donovani, L. infantum) was very useful in the serodiagnosis by ELISA of both human and canine VL. The present study demonstrated that rK39 seroreactivity correlated with active disease. The sera from early or self-healing infected subjects reacted with **leishmanial lysate** and were generally nonreactive with rK39. These data demonstrate the utility of rK39 in the serodiagnosis of VL and as an indicator of active disease.

4/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010232270 BIOSIS NO.: 199698700103
Recombinant **Leishmania** donovani heat shock protein 70 is recognized by T cells from immune individuals
AUTHOR: Arora Sunil K; Sehgal Shobha; Tryon Victor V; Melby Peter C (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Med., Div. Infectious Diseases, Univ. Tex. Health Sci. Cent., 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284-7881, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Immunology and Infectious Diseases (Oxford) 5 (4): p282-286 1995 **1995**
ISSN: 0959-4957
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The acquisition of immunity to re-infection following cure of **leishmaniasis** suggests that vaccination could play a role in the control of the disease. T-cell responses are of primary importance in the acquisition of immunity, but the **leishmanial** antigens which elict these responses in immune humans have not been defined. The goal of the present study was to identify recombinant **Leishmania** donovani antigens which stimulate human T-cell responses. Sero-reactive clones were identified from an L. donovani cDNA library by screening with patient sera, and assayed for their ability to stimulate peripheral blood lymphocytes obtained from immune individuals using a T-cell blotting technique. A bacterial **lysate** containing an expressed 70 kDa fusion protein was found to induce a lymphoproliferative response, and this response was confirmed with the purified recombinant fusion protein. Nucleotide sequencing of the cDNA encoding this T-cell antigen revealed that it was heat shock protein 70.

4/7/26 (Item 26 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010049300 BIOSIS NO.: 199598517133
Human T-cell activation by 14- and 18-kilodalton nuclear proteins of **Leishmania** infantum
AUTHOR: Suffia Isabelle; Quaranta Jean-Francois; Eulalio Maria C M; Ferrua Bernard; Marty Pierre; Le Fichoux Yves; Kubar Joanna (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Groupe Recherche Immunopathologie Leishmaniose, Lab. Parasitologie, Faculte Med., Ave. Valombrose, 06107 Nice Cedex 02, France **France
JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 63 (10): p3765-3771 1995 **1995**
ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **Leishmanial** antigens which stimulate T lymphocytes from primed individuals may be candidates for a vaccine. We recently found a significant concordance between the humoral response specific for two proteins from **Leishmania** infantum promastigotes, p14 and p18, and a positive **leishmanin** delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction, testifying to the occurrence of cell-mediated immunity. In this communication, we describe a partial characterization of these antigens and an in vitro analysis of their capacity to activate primed human T cells. We showed, by immunofluorescent staining and through analysis of subcellular fractions by Western immunoblotting, that in stationary-phase promastigotes, p14 and p18 were located only in the parasite nuclei; in the middle of the log phase, a transitory and only weak expression outside the nucleus was detected. We then showed that p14 and p18 antigens shared a common epitope(s). Finally, we analyzed the in vitro

proliferation and interleukin-2 production induced by **leishmanial** proteins in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells from sensitized subjects. We showed that in some individuals who have been exposed to L. infantum the specific response to the whole **lysate** was mostly due to the nuclear antigens. We demonstrated directly the capacity of nitrocellulose-bound p14 and p18 to activate in vitro all of the tested primed peripheral blood mononuclear cells, which contrasted with a lack of stimulatory activity of other membrane-bound **leishmanial** proteins. Taken together, our results suggest that an antigenic determinants dominant for some individuals might exist on both antigens.

4/7/27 (Item 27 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010047807 BIOSIS NO.: 199598515640
Retraction of PREVIEWS NUMBER 97139586. Molecular cloning, characterization and expression in Escherichia coli of iron superoxide dismutase cDNA from **Leishmania** donovani chagasi. Retracted by authors Said O. Ismail, Yasir A. W. Skeiky, Ajay Bhatia, Levi A. Omara-Opyene and Lashitew Gedamu. Retraction published in INFECTION AND IMMUNITY Volume 63. Iss. 9. 1995. p. 3749
AUTHOR: Ismail Said O; Skeiky Yasir A W; Bhatia Ajay; Omara-Opyene Levi A; Gedamu Lashitew (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Biol. Sci., Univ. Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4, Canada **Canada
JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 62 (2): p657-664 1994 **1994**
ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Retraction; Errata
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A cDNA corresponding to superoxide dismutase (SOD; EC 1.15.1.1.) was isolated from a **Leishmania** donovani chagasi (L. d. chagasi) promastigote cDNA library, using PCR with a set of primers derived from conserved amino acids of manganese SODs (MnSODs) and iron SODs (FeSODs). Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequences with previously reported SOD amino acid sequences revealed that the L. d. chagasi 585-bp open reading frame had considerable homology with FeSODs and MnSODs. The highest homology was shared with prokaryotic FeSODs. The coding region of L. d. chagasi SOD cDNA has been expressed in fusion with glutathione-S-transferase, using an Escherichia coli mutant, QC779, lacking both MnSOD and FeSOD genes (sodA and sodB). Staining of native polyacrylamide gels for SOD activity of **Leishmania** crude **lysate** and the recombinant SOD revealed that both had SOD activity that was inactivated by 5 mM hydrogen peroxide but not by 2 mM potassium cyanide, which is indicative of FeSOD. The recombinant enzyme also protected E. coli mutant QC779 from paraquat toxicity. This indicated that the glutathione-S-transferase peptide does not interfere with the in vivo and in vitro activities of the recombinant SOD. Cross-species hybridization showed that FeSOD is highly conserved in the **Leishmania** genus. Interestingly, the hybridization pattern of the FeSOD gene(s) coincided with other classification schemes that divide **Leishmania** species into complexes. The cloning of FeSOD cDNA may contribute to the understanding of the role of SODs in **Leishmania** pathogenesis. (This article has been retracted.)

4/7/28 (Item 28 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010000882 BIOSIS NO.: 199598468715
Characterization of a **Leishmania** tropica antigen that detects immune

responses in Desert Storm viscerotropic **leishmaniasis** patients
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ABSTRACT: A chronic debilitating parasitic infection, viscerotropic **leishmaniasis** (VTL), has been described in Operation Desert Storm veterans. Diagnosis of this disease, caused by **Leishmania** tropica, has been difficult due to low or absent specific immune responses in traditional assays. We report the cloning and characterization of two genomic fragments encoding portions of a single 210-kDa L. tropica protein useful for the diagnosis of VTL in U.S. military personnel. The recombinant proteins encoded by these fragments, recombinant (r) Lt-1 and rLt-2, contain a 33-amino acid repeat that reacts with sera from Desert Storm VTL patients and with sera from L. tropica-infected patients with cutaneous **leishmaniasis**. Antibody reactivities to rLt-1 indicated a bias toward IgG2 in VTL patient sera. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells from VTL patients produced interferon gamma, but not interleukin 4 or 10, in response to rLt-1. No cytokine production was observed in response to parasite **lysate**. The results indicate that specific **leishmanial** antigens may be used to detect immune responses in VTL patients with chronic infections.

4/7/29 (Item 29 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0009943428 BIOSIS NO.: 199598411261
Leishmania braziliensis: Isolation of lesions by inoculation of hamsters with and without the addition of salivary gland lysates of Lutzomyia youngi
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ABSTRACT: Homogenized biopsy tissue from the cutaneous **leishmaniasis** lesions of 50 patients from Trujillo, Venezuela, were inoculated subcutaneously into the tarsi of male hamsters. Homogenized tissue either alone or mixed with salivary gland lysates of Lutzomyia youngi were used for inoculation. Homogenized tissue alone yielded 58.5% of infections with a mean of twelve weeks for prepatency, while those mixed with sandfly **lysate** resulted in 92% of infections with a mean prepatency of three weeks.

4/7/30 (Item 30 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0009909295 BIOSIS NO.: 199598377128
Leishmania infantum-specific T cell lines derived from asymptomatic dogs that **lyse** infected macrophages in a major histocompatibility complex-restricted manner
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ABSTRACT: Protective immunity to **leishmaniasis** has been demonstrated in murine models to be mediated by T cells and the cytokines they produce. We have previously shown that resistance to experimental **Leishmania** infantum infection in the dog, a natural host and reservoir of the parasite, is associated with the proliferation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) to parasite antigen and to the production of interleukin-2 and tumour necrosis factor. In this study we show that PBMC from asymptomatic experimentally infected dogs produce interferon-gamma upon parasite antigen-specific stimulation, whereas lymphocytes from symptomatic dogs do not. In addition, we report for the first time the lysis of L. infantum-infected macrophages by PBMC from asymptomatic dogs and by parasite-specific T cell lines derived from these animals. These T cell lines were generated by restimulation in vitro with parasite soluble antigen and irradiated autologous PBMC as antigen-presenting cells. We show that lysis of infected macrophages by T cell lines is major histocompatibility complex restricted. Characterization of parasite-specific cytotoxic T cell lines revealed that the responding cells are CD8+. However, for some animals. CD4+ T cells that **lyse** infected macrophages were also found. In contrast to asymptomatic dogs, lymphocytes from symptomatic dogs failed to proliferate and produce interferon-gamma after **Leishmania** antigen stimulation in vitro and were not capable of lysing infected macrophages. These results suggest that both the production of interferon-gamma and the destruction of the parasitized host cells by **Leishmania** -specific T cells play an important role in resistance to visceral **leishmaniasis**.

4/7/31 (Item 31 from file: 5)
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0009845824 BIOSIS NO.: 199598313657
IL-12 enhances Th1-type responses in human **Leishmania** donovani infections
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ABSTRACT: IL-12 is a pluripotent cytokine that interacts with NK and T cells to play a central role in the initiation and maintenance of Th1 responses and IFN-gamma production. Because of the interactive relationship between IL-12 and IFN-gamma response to infectious organisms, a study was undertaken to examine the role of IL-12 in the immune regulation of human visceral **leishmaniasis** (VL). Human (Hu) VL is associated with immune dysfunction and the appearance of IL-12 mRNA, not present in healed individuals. We found that PBMC from treated VL patients produced both IL-12 p40 and IFN-gamma in response to in vitro